Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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THE CHOICE FOR WEST VIRGINIA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

HENRY FORD PUTS EQUALITY IN PAY

On President Wilson's Recommendation Women Workers Get at Least $5 a Day

Women workers in the Ford automobile plant in Detroit and in the branch factories, Mr. Ford announces, are now on a wage equality with the men. This means that women as well as men are receiving the minimum wage of $5 a day. This scale went into effect on Oct. 10, but the announcement was made on Tuesday of this week after a conference with President Wilson.

In addition he announced his "conversion" to the President's stand on women's rights. Mr. Ford gave out this statement:

"I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago, and I did so because of the inspiring talk I had with Mr. Wilson on the forward movement among mankind.

"Among womankind this principle is now in operation, and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

More than 1,500 women are affected by Mr. Ford's decision. The eight-hour day is already in operation in the Ford plants. Mr. Wilson's stand for the eight-hour law, Mr. Ford declares, will help manufacturers realize that the establishment of the eight-hour day would do more than anything else to forward industrial efficiency.

CHICAGO BREAKS VOTING RECORDS

Leads All American Municipalities in Qualified Voters Because of 300,000 Women

Chicago's voting population for the November election, it was declared last week, breaks all American municipal records with the unprecedented total, men and women, of 808,728. This places New York in second place, with a total high water mark of approximately 70,000 registered voters less.

In the final registration, Oct. 17, women took advantage of the franchise far beyond expectations. Their total registration for the coming election is 304,467. The total number of men enrolled is 504,467.

In the entire State of Illinois it is estimated that 700,000 women are registered and at least 600,000 are expected to vote on Nov. 7.

JUSTICE CLARKE FIRM SUFFRAGIST

Junior Appointee, Like Brandeis, Sees Movement Has Decided Merits—His Sister Active

Justice John H. Clarke, who was recently appointed by President Wilson to the U. S. Supreme Court, is a suffragist and his sister, Dr. Ida Clarke, of Youngstown, has long been a contributor to the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

It is significant that the last two appointees to the Supreme Court, Judge Clarke and Judge Brandeis, are suffragists, and that former Justice Hughes, Judge Clarke's predecessor, says he became convinced of the merits of the movement while on the Supreme Court bench.

FARM CONGRESS GENEROUS ALLY

Indianapolis Convention Reaffirms Belief and Declares for Federal Suffrage Amendment

The National Farmers' Congress, in its session at Indianapolis, Oct. 20, not only again went on record for equal suffrage, but declared in favor of the Federal equal suffrage amendment.

Women Voters Denied Right Granted by Other States

Point Registration Officials in Non-Suffrage States to Federal Constitution—Base Claims on Two Sections—Chinaman Unable to Speak English, Is Given Precedence in Boston

On registration days in various cities throughout the country women formerly resident in equal suffrage States last week claimed the right to cast their ballots in the non-suffrage States where they are now living.

Armed with copies of the Federal Constitution, these women have approached the registration officials, asking to be registered, basing their claims on two sections of the constitution which read:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and

"One State shall give full faith and credit to the acts of another State."

It is possible that test cases may be made of the women's demands.

Just as the registration in Boston last week was drawing to a close, Mrs. Ada Brown, formerly of Pasadena, Cal., accompanied by Miss Mabel Willard, appeared at the Boston City Hall Annex and asked to register. She was told that she was interfering with the registration of male voters. The scene that followed is described in the Boston Herald:

(Continued on page 347.)

SENATOR TO BACK AMENDMENT NOW

McCumber of North Dakota, Hitherto Opposed, Sees Tide Turning—Cause Proves Asset

United States Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who has heretofore been opposed to a Federal suffrage amendment, recently told a deputation of North Dakota suffragists that he would vote for the amendment the next time it came up if he had the opportunity to represent the State at that time.

Equal suffrage in North Dakota is recognized as a potent political asset because of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League victory at the primaries. The candidates of the league were for the most part suffragists.

Answers to a Few Roorbacks

Statements issued at Last Minute by Opposition Have No Basis in Fact—Woman Suffrage Does Not Mean More Taxes—Hickey Slander Answered

Just before election roorbacks and canards against equal suffrage are always circulated in States where amendments are pending, when there is little time for reply. Some of the most common of these are answered in the following columns.

Will the Voters Have to Pay More Taxes?

The claim that equal suffrage would greatly increase the cost of elections and so affect the voter's pocketbook is preposterous.

The cost of elections varies widely, under male suffrage, in different States and different parts of the same State. In New Jersey it averages 8 cents per person; in Pennsylvania, 20 cents. Congressman Keating of Colorado has pointed out that the last election in Albany, N. Y., cost $24.60 per thousand of the population, while the last election in Denver cost only $12.25 per thousand of the population—about half as much.

The Los Angeles Times is quoted by anti-suffragists as saying that it cost the citizens of California $1,637,500 to exercise the suffrage in 1914. As the population of California is 2,377,549, this is only 69 cents per capita. And California has the initiative and referendum, which means a number of special elections in addition to the regular ones.

In California, except during the Panama Exposition year, the increase of expense has been less rapid since women voted than it was before. The expenses involved in the Exposition, of course, were enormous. But the rate of increase during the normal years following the granting of equal suffrage in 1911 are shown in the report presented to the 63d Congress by Senator Works of California (Senate Document No. 488). It covers 1912-1913:

"Criticism has been made of the increase in the cost of the State administration. The average increase in the cost of administration for each two year period during the twelve years preceding the last administration has been 20.77 per cent. The increase for these two years is 15.9 per cent. This is the smallest increase in the history of the State, and it covers the largest increase in the growth of the State institutions."

None of the suffrage States are complaining that women's votes have increased their taxes. The Empire State Campaign Committee last year published a whole series of communications from State Treasurers, Governors and Secretaries of State, in the enfranchised States, all scouting the idea. Earl Akers, State Treasurer of Kansas, wrote (Woman's Journal, Nov. 20, 1915):

"Such a question is amusing. Taxes have gone up with us, just as they have in every other State that has made the wonderful advance we have in the last ten years. But adding on more voters has not been the cause of it.

"The women naturally lean to the better side of moral issues, and with us they are insisting upon still greater efficiency, as well as more rigid economy in the State's business.

"Kansas now has $132 in the banks for every man, woman and child—more than three times the national per capita. On Jan. 1, 1916, she will pay off the last bonded indebtedness of the State; and this debt is owned by the permanent school fund of Kansas.

"If you are tired of debt and waste in public business, give the women a chance."

DO WOMEN VOTE "WET"

Always being able to count on the liquor vote, anti-suffragists are trying to win the dry element to their side by asserting that women in Pasadena, Cal., Dubuque, Ill., or some other specific place, have not voted for prohibition. As a matter of fact the Anti-Saloon League of America is on record on this question and should be an unchallenged authority. This year, for the first time, the league passed resolutions as follows:

"Whereas, The liquor interests of the United States are unitedly and very aggressively arrayed against equal suffrage, realizing as they do that 'votes for women' means votes for prohibition; and

"Whereas, The overwhelming moral sentiment against the saloon should be given the largest possible political expression, without regard to sex; and

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated the value for clean government and anti-liquor legislation of the ballot in the hands of women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America unqualifiedly endorses the principle of woman suffrage and urges upon the temperance forces the justice, wisdom and desirability of securing the immediate franchise for women throughout the nation."

Moreover, as a matter of fact the suffrage States of Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Idaho have been voted dry largely as a result of equal suffrage.

The experience of Illinois is of especial interest, because in that State the men's and women's votes are cast in separate ballot boxes and it is possible to see just how the women vote. They have voted dry much more generally than the men.

For instance, at the election held in Illinois on April 7, 1914, in Rockford, 5,155 women voted dry and 1,048 wet; 4,480 men voted dry and 5,155 wet; in Bloomington 3,806 women voted dry and 2,311 wet; 2,655 men voted dry and 3,896 wet; in Freeport 2,890 women voted dry and 1,877 wet; 1,984 men voted dry and 2,867 wet; in Pontiac 1,137 women voted dry and 364 wet; 768 men voted dry and 797 wet, and so on.

According to the official returns published in the Chicago Tribune of April 22, 1914, in all 121,315 women voted dry and 67,418 wet, while 144,925 men voted wet and 98,179 dry. Of the women 64.3 per cent. voted dry and 35.7 per cent. wet; of the men 59.7 per cent. voted wet and 40.3 per cent. dry.

What About Free Love and Feminism?

Misquotations from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale and other suffragists are being circulated.

One of the most flagrant misrepresentations is the statement that Dr. Anna H. Shaw in the Philadelphia North American of June 14, 1914, said "in an authorized interview," that "the marriage ceremony should be cut out," etc.

Far from being "authorized," the alleged interview was emphatically disclaimed by Dr. Shaw, and the Philadelphia North American retracted and apologized. In The Woman's Journal of July 4, 1914, Dr. Shaw protested against the garbled report in the North American, and stated what she really said, viz.: that she believed the word "obey" ought to be cut out of the marriage ceremony, and that the "giving away" of the bride was a relic of the time when a woman was looked upon as property.

The misquotations from Mrs. Hale are equally vicious, as was shown in The Woman's Journal last week.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association at its annual convention in Washington in December, 1915, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary."

Has Suffrage Hurt the Working Man?

A favorite trick just before election has been to circulate among labor men some glaring statement regarding the working of equal suffrage. The most common one of these is a letter from "W. T. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and a fellow worker with John Lawson," who is quoted as saying that "from a labor standpoint suffrage has been a failure in Colorado." Regarding this statement, John Lawson himself, John R. Lawson, international representative of the Western Federation of Miners, telegraphed to New York suffrage headquarters last fall:

"When William T. Hickey stated that suffrage in Colorado was a failure he was not authorized to speak for me, the State Federation, nor the Miners' Organization. The Eight-Hour law could not have been defeated by 'factional fights' of women in this State, for there were but two women in the Legislature when the law failed of passage. Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement, and I intend to remain steadfastly in the ranks of its advocates. I look upon it as one of the means of solving many of the trying political, social, industrial, and economic problems confronting the American people today."

Eugene C. Moore, president of the Federation of Miners, of Ludlow, Col., asserts:

"The statement of Mr. Hickey, ex-secretary and ex-treasurer of the Federation of Miners in Colorado, is absolutely false. After the coal mine strike in 1914 Mr. Hickey was asked by the president to resign or else he would be thrown out of the organization for being two-faced. Mr. Hickey said to the president that he would not dare call a meeting and would not get enough votes to sustain his argument. I then called a meeting for the next afternoon, and, by a rising vote, every delegate and official of the miners of Colorado voted against Mr. Hickey. He has not been connected since then with organized labor in Colorado, and is, as far as I can see, a paid agent for the element in Colorado which the woman suffrage party has fought from the beginning."

John McLennan, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, sends the following message:

"I strongly favor woman suffrage and I believe it to be one of the fundamental principles of true democracy and entitled to the support of all who are interested in liberty and progress."

Is Suffrage Going or Coming?

"Woman suffrage is going, not coming," is an anti-suffrage slogan. Today there are twelve States where women can vote for President. At the last presidential election there were only six. When the number of suffrage States has doubled in less than four years it is idle to say that suffrage is going, not coming.

Would every political party have a suffrage plank if it did not believe that equal suffrage was a winning cause?

EXPERIMENT HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

Santa Barbara Editor Declares Women Voters Have Shown They Deserved Ballot

The Morning Press of Santa Barbara was bitterly opposed to equal suffrage up to the time when it was granted. The editor is now thoroughly converted. He says:

"California has now had experience with women in their new sphere of active citizenship. The men conceded to their helpmates and sweethearts and sisters and daughters the right to vote, not out of mere courtesy, but recognizing the worthiness of womankind, and believing taxation without representation to be as unjust now as it was in the days of Colonial America.

"The women of the State have responded with commendable activity and with evidence of the keenest intelligence. Right here in Santa Barbara we find the Woman's Club cleaning the civic house of its cobwebs and dirt, and making some notable discoveries of neglect on the part of their fathers and brothers and husbands, in the management of city business. They considered it essential to good citizenship that they should understand the charter; but they could find no copies of the city's basic law. They have been so kind as to accept this condition without criticism, but with a willingness to co-operate for improvement.

"And as to their interest in children—they have not seemed to treat them as undesirable acquisitions, but they have rather undertaken to awaken in them a thirst for better things, and a willingness for service in the cause of civic beauty and cleanliness.

"California women have entered into their new relationship with the State with the desire to learn and seeking the privilege of service, generally in those avenues of usefulness that have been the most neglected. California likes it. If the issue could now be reopened, there would not be a corporal's guard voting against the proposition."

BARNES STUDIES IDAHO OPINION

Lawyers, Ranchers, Teachers, All Accept Suffrage as Everyday Commonplace Now

Earl Barnes spent a month in Idaho, and took pains to question all sorts of people about equal suffrage—ranchers, sheep-raisers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men and politicians. He found the very large majority thoroughly satisfied with it:

"When you meet a citizen in Boise and ask how equal suffrage works, he has to rally his mind about the subject before answering, much as a citizen of Boston would do if a stranger inquired how the high school education of girls worked in his city.

"Everyone, whether favorable to woman suffrage or not, declared that the woman do generally vote."

Earl Barnes found that equal suffrage had made women more thoughtful and elections more orderly. Women generally vote with their husbands, and this has strengthened the power of the family vote as compared with the floating population:

"Every student of social life knows that this is a result greatly to be desired. The family vote represents those who have the greatest stake in the communal well-being and if equal suffrage merely secures this result, it would be a very real gain.

"Idaho has an admirable system of laws governing public instruction, and the legislation touching the special interests of children and women seems to be fully abreast of that in other non-manufacturing States. Women have been steadily favorable to advanced social legislation, and their influence is admitted to have been helpful in this direction.

"The Idaho laws concerning food inspection are excellent. Nowhere else have I seen such statutes so fearlessly and vigorously enforced."

BETTER OFFICIALS IN WYOMING

Col. Cody Thinks if Women Can Be Trusted with Children, Can Be With Ballot

Col. William T. Cody—"Buffalo Bill"—bore testimony in favor of woman suffrage.

"We have found in Wyoming that there are many good results," he said. "Who is it that trains the children? The woman. And if a man can trust his children to women, surely women can be trusted with the ballot. We have found, and I have seen from personal observation, that woman suffrage means less corruption, a more refining influence in politics, better officials and numerous other benefits."

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Seattle two years ago, the San Francisco Labor Council introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously, vouching for the excellent results to the State of California that have followed upon the granting of equal suffrage, and reaffirming, with increased emphasis, the belief of the American Federation of Labor that women ought to vote.

More Candicates Declare For Federal Amendment

Number of Men Out For Congress Who Back Cause Increases on Second Checking Up Day to 370— Only Thirty-Six Replies Indicate Opposiiion

The number of Congressional candidates favoring the passage of a federal suffrage amendment increased to 370 last week. This announcement was made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, preliminary to the celebration of its second "Federal Amendment Day," Oct. 21.

Coupled with this is the fact that only 36 Congressional candidates have expressed unfavorable opinions. The figures, however, do not tell the whole story, for, included in the replies of the candidates are many personal expressions of opinion that prove conclusively, according to Miss Ruth White, secretary of the Congressional committee, that more real interest in woman suffrage has been stirred up this year among the politicians than ever before in the history of the country.

"The two big facts that stand out when we analyze the replies that we have received from the candidates and that pleased us most," she said, "are (1) that the replies indicate that the great majority of those questioned are better informed on the subject of woman suffrage than ever before, and (2) that a splendid proportion of them really believe in the justice of our cause and are not pledging their support to us merely because it is politically expedient to do so.

"New York, Pennsylvania and practically all of the large and important States have responded most amazingly to the committee's request for information on their Congressional candidates' suffrage views," says the bulletin of the committee.

In New York alone of the 93 candidates who replied, 86 favored woman suffrage, 7 were noncommittal and none opposed. Of this same number 80 favored the federal amendment and pledged their support to it, 9 were uncertain how they would vote on it, and only 4 said they would not vote for it.

The Congressional committee and local suffragists in all parts of the country have been working steadily since the middle of August to line up the Congressional candidates and get their views on the all important question.

When the first of the two Federal Amendment Days, scheduled for the 7th and 21st of October respectively, was celebrated, 308 out of 359 Congressional candidates queried were reported in favor of the amendment. It was the first time in history that so many candidates had pledged themselves to vote and work for the amendment if elected, and the pledge of their support was celebrated by outdoor meetings, parades and pageants in all parts of the country. On Oct. 7, a second letter was sent out to those delinquent ones who were seeking a seat in Congress but who had failed to state their views on nation-wide suffrage for women. This letter read as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"In August we sent you a letter of inquiry concerning your position on the question of an amendment to the federal constitution enfranchising women. To date we have received no answer from you.

"As a candidate for one of the highest offices in the gift of the people, you are of course deeply interested in the solution of the many issues before our country. That woman suffrage is recognized as one of the vital questions of this year's political campaign is shown by the very large number of replies which we have received to our questions. We feel confident that the absence of your name from this number has been due to some oversight or to the stress of other business, and we therefore desire again to call your attention to this matter. For your convenience in answering we are enclosing the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

"Very truly yours,

"Mrs. Frank M. Roessing,
Chairman Congressional Committee."

Some conception of the success of this follow-up system may be gleaned from the fact that in the next two weeks 92 replies were received by the committee. Of these 79 were favorable to suffrage, 6 unfavorable and 7 noncommittal. Sixty-two of them favored the federal amendment, 11 were opposed and 19 noncommittal.

Only a Woman

SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL AND EDUCATED THE CHILDREN
WHEN DEATH TOOK THEIR BREAD-EARNER, SHE KEPT THE FAMILY TOGETHER.
SHE KEPT THE CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL TOGETHER
SHE NURSED A BROTHER THROUGH A SERIOUS ILLNESS
SHE TOOK CARE OF AN INVALID FATHER
HUH! SHE'S ONLY A WOMAN, WHAT DOES SHE KNOW ABOUT LIFE, WHAT RIGHT HAS SHE GOT TO VOTE?
ANTI
BANNER

LIST OF DETROIT VOTERS PADDED

Prosecuting Attorney Reports Men Registered from Vacant Lots and Bar Rooms

More than 5,000 registrations suspected of illegality in Detroit have been sent to the superintendent of police by prosecuting attorney Jasnowski to be investigated in the wholesale registration conspiracy uncovered in that city. It has been estimated that the total number of fraudulent votes may reach 20,000.

"Fraud was found almost everywhere the special officers, detailed for the work, sought to check up on the registration lists," says the Detroit Free Press. "'Floaters,' dead men, repeaters and recruits from the lowest strata were used for the purpose of getting names on the registration rolls, so that they may be used at the November election.

"Men were registered from vacant lots, non-existent addresses, churches, barrooms, barns, halls, hangouts, and houses of assignation.

"The extent of the frauds is far greater, according to the indications, than those that were perpetrated four years ago, and transcend everything known to have taken place in Detroit's long list of election scandals."

The frauds of four years ago are what prevents the women of Michigan from voting today.

President Wilson has set aside this afternoon, October 28, as Women's Day at his summer home, Shadow Lawn. He will make a speech to the women friends and supporters who gather there.

Since last week's Woman's Journal was issued the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has for the first time recognized in its list of State Associations published in its official organ, The Woman's Protest, the South Dakota organization, of which Mrs. E. C. Jacobson of Pierre is the active member.

THOMAS EDISON RENEWS PLEDGE

Tells New York Women He Hopes They Win in 1917—His Wife Coming Over

In the booth of the Woman Suffrage Party at the big Electrical Exposition in Grand Central Palace, New York, Mr. Thomas A. Edison once more reaffirmed his belief in equal suffrage last Saturday.

As Mr. Edison approached the booth, he was met by Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Charles Tiffany and Mrs. Raymond Brown and a group of suffrage workers. The inventor's new endorsement came from his lips with great spontaneity. He said:

"When I see ignorant men voting, I think it is a shame that intelligent women like these aren't allowed to cast a ballot. I hope you win in 1917. I am for Woodrow Wilson because I believe he'll help you to win. Ithink he is sincere when he indorses suffrage, but I'm not so sure Hughes means what he says.

"I am for woman suffrage from the bottom of my heart. My daughter is a suffragist."

Later Mrs. Edison also had a few remarks to make about votes for women.

"It used to be," she said, "that all the suffragists were old and ugly, but now most of them are young and pretty. I think I am beginning to be converted to the cause."

"The women are going to erase the partisan lines in our municipal government," says Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

"The liquor interests have fought women and woman suffrage persistently," says J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, in his recent appeal to the women voters. "They are now fighting your sisters in States seeking the enfranchisement of women, just as they fought you."

GIVES PROOF OF LIQUOR ALLIANCE

Ohio Suffrage Leader Has Affidavits of Collaboration With Anti-Suffragists

Definite proof of the collaboration between the liquor and anti-suffrage forces in the Ohio campaign of 1914 is given by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. Packages of literature were distributed containing both anti-suffrage and anti-prohibition material, and signed by the officers of the Ohio Women's Anti-Suffrage League and the Ohio Home Rule Association, the latter being an organization of liquor men and others interested in the defeat of prohibition.

Mrs. Upton, of Warren, who is president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a signed statement vouching for the facts of the case. She writes on Sept. 19, 1916:

'On the Saturday preceding the election in 1914, a woman residing in the neighborhood of the headquarters came into my office saying that a man was distributing anti-suffrage and anti-temperance literature in the same package, that he had thrown one on her porch. My first thought was to have the leaders of the drys in Warren follow this man, and then remembering that if you wanted a job done well you must do it yourself, I took a taxi and a witness and I followed the man out Market street on to Logan avenue and waiting a time, saw him on another street until I had covered five streets.

"On Market street, when I first started out, I stopped at the houses where the packages were lying on the porches and asked the women of four or five to pick up the packages and look at them to see that the pieces of literature were folded together. I told them I might want this as testimony. They did so. I gathered up a few of these bundles and went back to the office. Some of the clerks in the office went down town and found the literature lying about and in farmers' buggies and they secured, possibly, ten or more packages. After my return to the office I made an affidavit to the fact that I had seen a man with a package containing these two pieces distributing it on the streets. I had two witnesses in the taxicab. The intentions of the anti-suffrage and whiskey people are not known to me, of course, but I do know that the literature was distributed together and I am not only willing to say so over my own name but can prove it."

Captain Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, is a strong advocate of equal suffrage, and says he would like to help in the fight. "To get the most out of life, men must come to know that women must be companions, and not chattels or toys or slaves," he added.

We have had woman suffrage in my State for more than twenty years. I entertain no doubt that its tendency is all for the good—for the advantage and benefit of the body politic generally.—Senator William E. Borah.

In a world happily compounded of the sons of women and the daughters of men, there can be no solidarity of sex. Woman is not to be hyphenated into wo-man.—Boston Globe.

WOMEN VOTERS DENIED RIGHTS

(Continued from page 345)

"It is sometimes asserted that 'coincidence' plays a bigger part in everyday life than critics will permit playwrights in the construction of their dramas.

"Be that as it may, the women had hardly left the room when Chin Day, a Chinese, who conducts a laundry, appeared and applied for registration. He gave his name and address and said that he had lived in Boston for the past 15 years. Then the clerk told him to take one of the test cards from the box which have printed on them portions of the constitution.

"'Read it,' said the clerk, and the Chinese in a low voice began to mumble the words. Two clerks gazed at the piece of cardboard and then listened attentively to the Chinese. After the man had finished reading the two clerks looked at each other.

"I would pass him," said one of the men. The other nodded his head in affirmation, "You will vote in ward 7,' the first clerk said to the Chinese, but the prospective voter only looked at him blankly and turned away. He started to walk off, but retraced his steps and looked again blankly at the clerk. 'Ward 7, you will vote in Ward 7,' reiterated the clerk.

"When the Chinese looked as blankly as before, the registrar seized the registration book and pointed to a page where Ward 7 was printed on it. The new voter then gave a grunt of satisfaction and departed.

He could read English but could not speak it, while Mrs. Brown, an educated American woman who had already voted in California, had been turned away as interfering with the Chinaman's registration.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood
Blanche Ames
Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

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OCTOBER 28, 1916

ONCE FREE, ALWAYS FREE

All over the country, women who have lived in the suffrage States and are now living elsewhere are putting in a claim to vote, under the U. S. Constitution, and will test the matter in the courts.

In "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Alice finds herself growing taller or shorter, according as she nibbles at one side or the other of a mushroom. At one moment her head shoots up above the tree tops, and a few minutes later she is so dwarfed that her chin strikes her foot. The change is almost as sharp for a woman who has been raised to the full height of enfranchised citizenship in one State to find herself suddenly brought down to the political status of a baby or an idiot when she crosses an imaginary line. It is unjust and ridiculous, and it ought to be illegal. Many persons think it is. That question is now going to be tried out. A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE IS COMING

Women now have full suffrage in States and countries with a total population of 28,412,120.

The trend of the times is toward equal rights for women. This is true the world over.

Beginning slowly, and with victories only few and far between, the movement has gone forward with ever-growing momentum.

Ninety years ago, women could not vote anywhere, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey; and full suffrage in the Isle of Man.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas, women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota, a vote for library trustees. In France, women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium, women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916 inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Iceland, Denmark, Bosnia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India) and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture; Yucatan is reported to have given women the suffrage, to what extent is not yet known; and several cities in different States have lately given women a vote on local questions.

And the trend of events is all one way. The opponents of equal rights cannot point to a single country or State, in the last hundred years, that has adopted equal suffrage and then abandoned it. A. S. B.

A GROWING CAUSE

The growth of the suffrage movement is shown also by the vote in the separate States.

In Kansas, the first time a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by 9,882, and the third time it carried by 22,623.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature immediately voted to resubmit the question.

In Nebraska it was snowed under the first time by a vote of almost three to one. In 1914 it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

Massachusetts had a referundum in 1895 on municipal suffrage for women, and in 1915 on full State and National suffrage. The men of Massachusetts gave a larger vote, both actually and proportionally, for the whole loaf in 1915 than they had given for the half loaf in 1895.

The only exceptions to this rule have been Ohio and Michigan. In each of these cases the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances.

In all, there are now ten States where the question of woman suffrage has been submitted to the voters more than once; and in eight of the ten, the latest vote was more favorable than the one before it.

A. S. B.

THE BOGEY OF FEMINISM

All the vicious interests oppose woman's ballot, and most of the temperance and social purity societies have gone on record in its favor. It has also been endorsed by many educational and religious organizations, by the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, and by every national political party.

The President of the National Suffrage Association is a woman of the highest character and the leaders of all the State Suffrage Associations are virtuous women, respected by their neighbors and friends. Yet the opponents of equal rights pretend that equal suffrage means free love, and that this is what its advocates really want!

They are circulating a leaflet "Feminism and Woman Suffrage," which is a piece of gross and deliberate slander. It says, "Woman suffrage, according to Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, noted suffragist, is 'an essential branch of the tree of Feminism.'" Mrs. Hale says in her book, "What Women Want" (page 3):

"Feminism is that part of the progress of democratic freedom which applies to women. It is a century-old struggle conducted by large groups of people in different parts of the world to bring about the removal of all artificial barriers to the physical, mental, moral and economic development of the female half of the race."

In other words, "Feminism" means the general movement for woman's rights.

The anti-suffrage leaflet does not give Mrs. Hale's definition of Feminism, but gives its own, and deliberately tries to make people believe that it is Mrs. Hale's.

It says that Mrs. Hale believes in easy divorce, and that "easy divorce, as Feminists explain it, is 'divorce at will.' In other words, it would permit a wife to cast off her husband and take another without consulting the courts."

This is a dastardly slander. Mrs. Hale advocates nothing of the sort, although "divorce at will" is put in quotation marks, to make people suppose that it is a quotation from her. In her book she argues at length against unmarried motherhood, trial marriages and "the fallacy of free love." She says:

"Faithful monagamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child" (page 270).

Discussing free love, she says (pages 272-273):

"When we talk of freedom in love, we run athwart the great natural law of exchange which decrees that nothing can be obtained save at a price. Once a man loves, or receives love, he puts himself under obligations which he cannot evade, and if he successfully shirks payment of the price, the uttermost return will most surely be exacted from some other, who will be the vicarious sacrifice to his evasion.

"Such are the views of the vast majority of feminist women today on love and marriage. Women are almost entirely united in their belief in the single standard of morals between the sexes, and there are very few who believe that this standard should be other than the purest Occasionally one meets a woman who believes that the so-called 'experiences' common to men are desirable for women in the interest of self-development, but such a woman is a rare exception. . . Feminists will point out to this free lance that experience is as wide as the universe, and that a woman loving one man deeply, faithfully and permanently has experienced much that she who loves many temporarily can never hope to know. Depth can be measured as far as width. The free lance has no excess of experience to show over that of the monogamous woman, only a different, and, we think, far inferior quality of knowledge."

Such quotations from Mrs. Hale's book might be multiplied. Could there be anything meaner or more unscrupulous than the attempt to make people think that she believes in free love? Yet this misleading leaflet is issued under the official imprint of the Anti-Suffrage Association.

The leaflet continues: "Economic independence for women is the theory that 'it is immoral for any woman to be supported by any man.'" This again is put in quotation marks to make people think that it is a citation from Mrs. Hale. A few extremists believe this, Mrs. Hale and the great majority of suffragists do not. "Feminism would compel wives to compete with husbands in business and industry," says this amazing leaflet. "It would make marriage a farce."

Mrs. Hale says (page 173):

"Provided the child is safeguarded, it is for the individual woman to decide whether she shall work inside the home or out. The great majority will choose the former."

The leaflet calls Mrs. Hale "a high authority," yet it contradicts her flatly, both as to what Feminism means and as to what the majority of Feminists want.

The literature issued by the National Suffrage Association upholds a high moral standard. Anyone can satisfy himself of this by sending to National Suffrage Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, for a full set of the documents. A. S. B.

MRS. CATT ON FEMINISM

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage Association, wrote in the Woman's Journal of Jan. 9, 1915:

"What is feminism? A world-wide revolt against all artificial barriers which laws and customs interpose between women and human freedom. It is born of the instinct within every natural woman's soul that God designed her as the equal, the co-worker, the comrade of the men of her family, and not as their slave, or servant, or dependent, or plaything.

"Society is not going to lose its common sense, nor its decency, nor go back to the customs of barbarism because women vote. Evolution is not going to stop, nor cease putting an increasing amount of moral sense and reason in human heads as the years go on. If at any time free love becomes a movement to merit consideration, sensible people will give it sensible consideration, and in my judgment will relegate it to the realm of reactionary morals, where it belongs. If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws."

Let any honest man judge if the anti-suffrage cause must not be weak in fair argument, when the opponents of equal rights are driven to these flagrant misrepresentations of good women's principles and wishes.

A. S. B.

PRESIDENTS FOR SUFFRAGE

The presidential candidates this year differ in their views on many other questions, but they are all in favor of votes for women.

Several Presidents have favored woman suffrage in the past, but this is the first time that all the candidates and all the platforms have been lined up behind it.

The first prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage was Abraham Lincoln. In a letter to his constituents, published in the Sangamon County Journal away back in 1836, he declared that he believed in admitting to suffrage all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

President Hayes was heartily in favor, and so expressed himself to his personal friends.

President Garfield was interested in the question, which was growing in public favor. He wrote: "Laugh as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, woman suffrage is rising on the horizon larger than a man's hand, and some solution, ere long, that question must find."

President Harrison was said to favor suffrage, but he made no public declaration in regard to it.

President Roosevelt voted for woman suffrage when a member of the Legislature, and recommended it in his inaugural message when Governor of New York, besides declaring himself in favor of it on many other occasions.

President Wilson voted for it in New Jersey, and has repeatedly expressed himself in favor.

Mr. Hughes also has come out for it, and in addition he has promised to support the Federal Amendment.

ANTIS OPPOSE EIGHT HOURS

The Woman's Journal lately called attention to the unsympathetic attitude of the anti-suffrage associations and of prominent antis toward the effort to secure an eight-hour day for factory women.

Some months ago, a conference was held in Boston, to plan work for a uniform eight-hour law for women in all the New England States, so that the manufacturers of one State might not be placed at a disadvantage compared with those of another. We mentioned that the Suffrage Association and the Anti-Suffrage association were both invited to send representatives, and that the former responded and the latter refused.

Mrs. Balch, the president of the Massachusetts antis, called at Suffrage Headquarters the other day to protest against this editorial in The Woman's Journal. Miss Mabel Gillespie, the secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of Massachusetts, happened to be present, and she testified to the correctness of our statement. Mrs. Balch said that the Anti-Suffrage Association had appointed a representative to the conference. Miss Gillespie reminded Mrs. Balch that they first appointed a representative and then withdrew her, and declined to take part in the effort for the eight-hour law. Miss Gillespie added that the anti-suffrage associations of the other New England States had also been invited to send representatives, and all had refused. The attitude of the Suffrage Associations, she said, had been much more sympathetic. Not only had they sent representatives, but several of them had mailed the circulars announcing the conference to their members, along with their own notices.

Mrs. Balch asked us to mention that she has since become a member of the Massachusetts committee to secure a shorter workday for women, which we cheerfully do. She says that she is in favor of an eight-hour law for women, but not in favor of passing it this year. "All the gentlemen whom I have consulted tell me that it ought not to be passed this year," she said.

The fact is that the anti-suffragists are gradually coming along. Most of them are reactionaries by temperament, and their leaders are connected by relationship or social affiliations with men who are bitterly opposed to labor organizations in general, and to every improvement that working men and women want. Therefore the antis are slow in advancing on these questions, but they are gradually carried along with the movement of the times. Three years ago, when their national organ published an article severely denouncing the placing of any limitations upon women's hours of labor, it called out no protest from any of their members, so far as we are aware. Today the eight-hour movement has grown greatly in public favor, and even some of the antis are coming over to it. Just so they opposed the joint guardianship law, and married women's property rights, but later changed their attitude. It is a good thing for them to move forward, however slowly.

A. S. B.

A HUGE REGISTRATION

On the first day of registration, before anybody knew how many women in Illinois would register, it was telegraphed all over the country that their registration was going to be light—about 300,000 for the whole State. When the books closed, 304,000 women had registered in Chicago alone; but the correction of the false report was not telegraphed. This is merely another example of how the news is colored and falsified to discredit woman suffrage.

A. S. B.

WOOING THE WOMEN

This presidential election is unlike any of those that have gone before it, in the amount of attention that the campaign managers on both sides are paying to women. Literature gotten up especially for women is being sent out by both Republicans and Democrats, giving reasons why women should favor the election of Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes. Women are urged and persuaded to speak on both sides, and they are cheered on by the men of their own political faith—even by the most hidebound opponents of equal rights, who have always before this declared that women had no business to meddle in politics.

Both parties are trying hard to show that they have deserved well of women. Why are they so much more eager to prove this in 1916 than they ever were at any former election? Why do they care so much more about women's opinions now than they ever did before? Because this year, for the first time, the women of twelve States will vote for President of the United States.

What women are our statesmen making the greatest effort to win over to their side? The women who have only indirect influence? No: the women who have votes. More endeavor is being put forth to persuade women in the twelve enfranchised States than in all the rest of the country. The political leaders care comparatively little what the women think elsewhere; but they are acutely anxious as to what the women think in those twelve States. It is an object lesson on the fact that power always commands respect.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, on her recent tour of the State for equal suffrage, addressed a crowded auditorium in the City Hall at Mitchell, winning much applause for a lucid and forceful talk.

Following Mrs. Bryan's address, 12 little girls, dressed in yellow and white and representing the suffrage States, came upon the platform, followed by one draped in black. Mrs. C. S. Osgood explained that the little girl represented South Dakota hoping to take her place with her twelve sisters on Nov. 7. At this she removed the black drapery, showing the child in white with the legend, "South Dakota, 1916." An informal reception followed.

A well attended mass meeting was held recently in the Salem court house and an address was given by Mrs. Marie McMahon, whose services have been given the State by the Minnesota Association.

A campaign committee was formed consisting of: Mrs. E. R. Geiger, president; Mrs. A. H. Hoyne, vice-president; Mrs. J. E. Simmons, treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Gibson, secretary.

LOUISIANA

Like many other States, Louisiana feels the need of women on boards of public institutions. Among the amendments to be submitted to the voters of the State, Nov. 7, will be what is known as Amendment Fifteen. This, if carried, will make it legal for women to occupy positions on school, charitable and other boards. "Every public institution needs the help of women to make of it a comfortable, homelike place," says the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference. "Men alone cannot do this any more than they can alone make the individual home. All over the South we are beginning to realize how much our women can help in the public welfare."

FLORIDA

A new suffrage league was recently formed at Davie, Fla., with the assistance of members from the Miami and Dade County leagues. Mrs. Kate Havens, chairman of the Fourth Congressional District, talked on why women want the franchise.

ARKANSAS

Suffragists are winning many prizes in automobile parades, and the Little Rock Political Equality League, an organization of 300 women, is no exception. Their car, which captured a first prize of $50 at the Pulaski County Fair, was decorated over the body with yellow cotton blossoms, with fenders and trimmings in white, showing the different stages of development of the flower. Over the hood was a large hand-painted butterfly.

VIRGINIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia has utilized for suffrage work during the warm season every court day and county fair throughout the State.

At the State fair, held in Richmond, Oct. 9-14, the local league maintained a most attractive booth, gaily decorated in yellow "Votes for Women" pennants and balloons against a background of Virginia blue. Across the back of the booth hung the large new map of North America, which was of great assistance in gaining new converts. The map created a new slogan: "Help Us to Whiten Virginia," which was used with telling effect.

The suffragists spoke daily from 11 A. M. until 9 P. M., stopping only for the mid-day and evening meal hours; a speaker's stand having been erected for them over-looking the race track where they could reach the largest crowds.

800 new names were added to the membership of the State league during this one week.

The regular weekly meetings of the Richmond league have been resumed.

The local league plans to hold one night meeting a month for those who cannot attend the afternoon meetings.

RHODE ISLAND

A most successful year was reported at the annual meeting of the Newport County Woman Suffrage League on Oct. 21. Forty-six meetings of various kinds have been held and 400 new names added to the list of suffragists.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott; honorary president, Miss Cora Mitchell, founder of the league; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. Oscar Miller and Mrs. Thomas Nowell; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Stewart; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Walter A. Wright; treasurer, Miss Mary Sturtevant; auditor, Rev. Wm. Safford Jones. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, who has been general secretary and chairman of canvassing, will return to New York City.

The League has voted to raise $500 toward Rhode Island's pledge to the National Association of $5,000.

Congressmen and Senators of the State have been visited by delegations urging a favorable attitude toward the federal amendment. Senator Colt and Congressman O'Shaunessy stated emphatically that they would support it. Congressman Stiness is a suffragist; Congressman Kennedy is "open-minded" and Senator Lippitt is giving it serious consideration.

Federal Amendment Day was observed by the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association by a public demonstration at Manning Hall, Brown University. The speakers were Judge Henry Palmer, Prof. Lindsay T. Damon and Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, president of the association.

Miss Nettie E. Bauer spoke at a recent meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Brown University, and a resolution was passed endorsing the Federal amendment.

VERMONT

For four days during the Franklin County Fair, members of the St. Albans League distributed literature and buttons and registered suffragist visitors at a yellow booth in Machinery Hall. At the end of the fourth day it was discovered that there were registered 500 new suffragists, an extremely gratifying fact.

INDIANA

Under the direction of the Indianapolis Branch, a creditable Women's Franchise League edition of the Marion County Mail was published on Oct. 13.

Federal Amendment Day, Oct. 21, was celebrated in Indianapolis by a tableau of fifty women, representing the States and their suffrage status, America, Liberty and Justice. Mrs. Willard Robertson as America opened the program by unfurling the flag; Mrs. John Brute impersonated Liberty, and Miss Ethyl Hutchinson, Justice.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A suffrage league was recently formed at Johnston on Oct. 3, at the home of Mrs. W. F. Scott, who was elected president.

NORTH DAKOTA

The State Votes for Women League met in Valley City Oct. 13, immediately following the session of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held there. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller was present as an envoy from the National Association and gave invaluable help in the reorganization of the State according to Congressional districts. The organization had been according to judicial districts during the emergency time of the 1914 campaign. Mrs. Clendening of Wimbledon was re-elected president.

Women representing all parts of the State were present and the budget system recommended by the National was approved and plans made for an organizer. All Congressmen from the State have stood staunchly for suffrage and letters of thanks are to be sent to them for this stand.

Mrs. Miller spoke at a mass meeting in the evening following a banquet held in her honor at the Hotel Kindred. She then went to Grand Forks, where she spoke before the University and urged the necessity of the collegiate branch of a Votes For Women League. On Sunday evening she spoke before a crowded house in Fargo at one of the local theatres. While in Fargo she was entertained at the home of the late beloved State president, Mrs. Clara L. Darrow.

KENTUCKY

The friends and co-workers of Mrs. Thos. J. Smith, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, were grieved to learn of the death of her husband, Colonel Smith. Mrs. Smith and children will move to Louisville, and may be found at The Puritan Apartments, Fourth Street, after Nov. 1. Her secretary, Miss Irene Mattern, will accompany her.

NEW YORK

At the Fonda Fair, Governor Whitman, the Republican county chairman and all the fair officials sat on the platform wearing suffrage regalia during the Montgomery County suffrage meeting. After the regular speaker, "Governor Whitman followed with a very good suffrage speech himself," according to the district leader's report. All the fair officials welcomed the suffrage booth and could not do enough to show their support.

On Oct. 16, Schenectady suddenly blossomed out with placards from one end of the city to the other, saying: "The Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party of Schenectady, representing all working women of this city, believes that the question of woman suffrage is the most vital one before the world today. We therefore ask the candidates of all parties in each and every public address to pledge themselves to endeavor to secure the ballot for the women of New York State in 1917."

In some public school districts of Brooklyn, four seats are doing for five children. There are 25,751 children in District 32 using 21,480 sittings. There are 534 class rooms which must find room for 644 classes. Because of this, nearly 8000 children are forced to have part time. According to the Brooklyn Eagle, "The Board of Education has not yet adopted any plans to relieve the situation."

The forty-eighth annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Party will be held in Albany, Nov. 21, 22 and 23. The program includes a reception at the Governor's Mansion and an address by Samuel Seabury.

MASSACHUSETTS

Novelty will be the key-note of the Fourth Annual Bay State Suffrage Festival at The Copley-Plaza Hotel on Nov. 13, 14 and 15, and unique Gift Shops for the Christmas giver will be the result of months of labor and thought on the part of suffragists from the tip of Cape Cod to the top of the Berkshires.

There will be tables representing the following Leagues: Brookline, Boston E. S. A. for G. G., Equal Franchise Committee, Lexington, Concord and Bedford, 2d Senatorial Dist., including Salem, Danvers, Beverly, Peabody and Marblehead; Arlington, Greenfield, Worcester, Milton, College League, Wellesley, Medford, Ways and Means Table, Harvard, Melrose, Hingham, North Shore Table, consisting of the Nahant and Lynn Leagues; Newton, Roxbury, Cambridge, Malden, Scituate, Merrimac Valley, comprising tables from Merrimac, Haverhill, Lawrence, Andover, North Andover, Georgetown and Amesbury; also tables from Somerville, Sharon, Brockton, Winchester, Longmeadow and Springfield.

Among the special tables in charge of individuals are the Millinery and Lingerie Table, Mrs. G. Richmond Fearing, Chairman; shops displaying haberdashery and gifts exclusively for men, Mrs. Geo. H. Stearns, Chairman, while a similar shop, in charge of Mrs. Pitman, offers gifts exclusively for women. Mrs. Henry E. Russell, of the Equal Franchise Committee, will sell cut flowers and plants, while Mrs. Parker W. Whittemore and her sister, Mrs. John C. Spring, of West Gloucester, will furnish an entire table, every article on which they themselves have fashioned.

Harvard will send in attractive farm products, while Winchester will strike an unusual note in offering rare and beautiful bulbs for out-of-door planting now, as well as for house cultivation of blooms for Christmas and Easter. Let every suffragist who intends to plant bulbs this season remember this remarkable suffrage and horticultural opportunity.

The special features will be a Fashion Fête, Miss Florence L. Lent, chairman; Thé Dansant, Restaurant, Moving Picture Show, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman; Tea Room, under the management of Mrs. Walter Burke of Cambridge, assisted by an able and enthusiastic corps of suffrage waitresses and college men in attractive costumes.

An unusual feature of the Ball, which closes the Festival, will be the music furnished, for the first time in Boston, by the famous Russian Balalaika Orchestra of New York. This band of players always performs in picturesque national costume, and their instruments for the most part are three-stringed affairs, which produce an extraordinary and unusually attractive music, as rendered by these skilled players. Their reputation is world-wide, and their modern dance music the most popular to be secured.

Remember the dates, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 13, 14 and 15th. Christmas gifts of every description for every sort of person.

Rules and particulars concerning the festival will be sent shortly to all the heads of tables.

WHICH VOTED—MAN OR MULE?

In Olden Days New Jersey Man Lost His Ballot When His $200 Mule Died

Many men who are opposed to woman suffrage seek to ease their outraged sense of justice by saying that they would favor extending the vote to single women who are taxpayers. This calls to mind a tale told by Miss Eudora Ramsey, who is now engaged in the West Virginia campaign.

Some years ago there was a property qualification for voters in New Jersey of $200. One man in a south county owned a mule at just $200 on the assessor's books. He was allowed to vote.

One day the mule died. The man was broke. Next election he was refused a vote.

The query is, who voted, the mule or the man?

A great treat awaits those who will hear Mrs. Nellie McClung at Ford Hall, Boston, next Monday evening. She is considered the most eloquent speaker of Canada. All who have heard her are loud in her praise.

At the Suffrage Bazaar, Nov. 13, 14 and 15, the College League is to have charge of the candy table.

MAINE

Officers of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association elected at the recent convention are: President, Mrs. Katharine Reed Ballentine, of Portland; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. William R. Pattangall, Augusta; second vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Portland; secretary, Mrs. J. F. Rich, Rockland; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen L. Bates, Portland; treasurer, Mrs. Katie Luce, Old Orchard; auditor, Mrs. A. L. T. Cummings, Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord, Manchester, Portsmouth, Rye, Dover and Conway all gave especial attention to the celebration of Federal Amendment Day on Oct. 21, besides numerous smaller meetings that were held all over New Hampshire, at which a resolution was passed calling upon Congressional candidates to pledge their aid if elected to secure the submission of the amendment.

At Concord a very large meeting of suffragists was held for this purpose and special fliers were distributed by a number of prominent merchants who are in sympathy with the movement.

Portsmouth celebrated by a mass meeting at the Y. M. C A. Hall, where a fine program was given and a tableau presented similar to the one at the Democratic Convention in St. Louis.

Margaret Foley spoke on Concord Common to an immense crowd and in Dover the fliers were freely distributed. Conway, one of the new and smaller leagues in the State, showed special interest by having films made of the tableau and some suffrage slogans for use in the moving picture houses.

Over the entire State the good news was made known that all of the Congressional candidates in the State stand for equal suffrage and three of them, Mr. Raymond Stevens, Mr. Edmund Wasson, and Mr. Cyrus Sulloway will vote for a Federal amendment. Mr. Gordon Woodbury believes in equal suffrage, but will not vote for a Federal amendment as he thinks it should be granted State by State.

KANSAS WOMEN EARNED SPURS

Governor Capper Declares at Last Election Women Put All Doubt at Rest

"In one election you have put at rest forever any honest doubt which timid souls may have entertained about the feminine mind being capable of exercising discrimination and judgment and fairness in the voting booth," declared Governor Capper of Kansas to an audience of women at Abilene, Oct. 14. The Governor was speaking of women's work throughout the State.

"You accepted the new duties of citizenship more readily and in larger number than anyone dreamed of your doing," he said. "Your votes upset the prediction of the pessimistic political forecasters. But more important than that, you showed independence of thought, freedom from prejudice, a disdain of claptrap and an abhorence of mud-slinging and political trickery. The woman vote in Kansas at the last general election proved we are to see a great moral quickening in State and nation as a result of the spread of woman suffrage.

"Woman-power in politics is soon to support man-power in every part of the United States. This means better and stronger government, a quickening of progress and a wiping out of old evils which for a long time have needed such a house cleaning as only a voting combination of both sexes can give.

"The women of Kansas are learning quickly. In proportion to their number, more of them can be relied on to vote their sincere convictions on public questions than can the men."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged	$3,461.60
Mrs. Frederick Edey	25.00
Mrs. L. E. W. Harriman	.50
Martha H. Vernon	1.00
Dr. Adelheide C. Bedal	5.00
Mrs. George S. Jackson	1.00
Ellen H. Wagenhals	5.00
Ophelia King	5.00
Equal Suffrage League	10.00
Emma Frye	5.00
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Delia Riggs	10.00
Mrs. Fannie G. Villard	10.00
Mrs. A. C. Starr	5.00
Mrs. R. E. van der Emde	10.00
	$3,689.95

Women voters in Denver were told by William Jennings Bryan in his recent speech there that "the nation needs women's votes even more than woman needs the vote. I would add woman's conscience to man's judgment," said Mr. Bryan.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

Los Angeles Chief of Police Points to Decrease in Crime

While Addressing National Association of Chiefs, Mr. Sebastian Declared City Was Cleaner Morally As Result of Equal Suffrage—San Francisco Call, in Strong Editorial, Avers Woman Is Stopping Waste in City Government

Chief of Police Sebastian of Los Angeles, in addressing the National Association of Police Chiefs, pointed out that a decrease in crime had followed the granting of equal suffrage in California. The San Francisco Call said:

"None will be heard to question the accuracy of Chief Sebastian's statement. The enfranchisement of women undoubtedly has decreased the ratio of crime.

"It has worked and is working other great goods. Every principal city in California has felt the beneficent effects of the enfranchised woman's influence.

"Her influence is making for new standards of governmental efficiency. She has stopped waste. Her votes have given San Francisco and other western cities the right and the opportunity to enjoy the practical application of modern governmental ideas.

"Most of her influence, as suggested by Chief Sebastian, has been exercised through educational channels. And in her home, apart from every civic or political organization, enfranchised woman is carrying on her greatest educational work.

"By her direct participation and her home discussion of the human interest problems of government, she is unconsciously equipping her sons and daughters with a practical knowledge and an interest in the governmental affairs which are the foundations of good citizenship. The enfranchised mother has proved herself to be the nation's best political educator by the work she is doing to train the boys and girls up to a majority which shall find them something more than adults ignorant and averse to the performance of the duties involved in their citizenship.

"She is breaking down the wall of political ignorance, behind which bad government is entrenched."

"What of the accusation that woman suffrage will 'destroy the home and introduce free love'?" says the Portland Oregonian. "Has anything of the kind happened in the suffrage States? It may be worth while to refer to some of the actual workings of suffrage in this part of the world.

"The home seems to be about as stable in Oregon, California and Washington as it ever was. There is no evidence that women are neglecting their domestic tasks. They have registered in large numbers and voted, but their family affairs appear to run on quite smoothly in spite of their adventurous experience.

"Nor have we heard any complaints that 'the riff-raff of tough women' have offended them at the polls. Indeed, 'tough women' have been remarkably scarce on election day. Both they themselves and their male adjuncts show a decided inclination to keep out of sight, and for the best of reasons.

"The truth is that suffrage for women has perceptibly tightened the reins of morality in this part of the world. It is no longer a joke to be arrested for 'white slavery' or other vicious practices. Far from any tendency toward free love, woman suffrage has made marriage a more serious matter than it ever was before. It is looking toward laws to prevent bad heredity, to punish the desertion of the family, to protect women wage earners and defend the rights of children.

"All this fortifies the family bond instead of loosening it. Woman is not likely to throw away any advantage she has gained from the Christian family. The cry that suffrage is inimical to the home and dangerous to matrimony is the wildest of speculation. There is not an atom of fact to base it upon. No doubt the hope, or fear, that feminism will make radical changes in our institutions all at once is baseless, but it is easy to see from its workings here on the Coast that it will tone up both public and private morality without much delay. Whether that will please us or not depends, of course, upon how we feel toward morality."

Col. Roosevelt says: "It is the right of woman to have the ballot, it is the duty of men to give it, and we need it as we try to solve the many and terrible problems set before us."

FORMER ANTI NOW VOTES AS A DUTY

Native of New York Soon Loses Conservative Feelings in Progressive California

"The women's vote in California has done splendid service," says Dorcas J. Spencer of Alameda, in the Union Signal.

"As a conservative old New Yorker, living in California before the enfranchisement of women in that State, I could be nothing but a staunch anti," writes Mrs. Isabel S. Chappell. "I fairly drove my husband to the polls to vote against suffrage. And yet in less than two years my ideas had radically changed. I felt it my duty to vote; it was my duty to understand how to vote; I studied political science and the questions of the day; I sought information from learned men (which I didn't always get); and I voted as my conscience dictated; and I do truly believe that 99 per cent. of the women voters of California did exactly the same thing."

Secretary of State Reed of West Virginia has ruled that the suffrage amendment will be printed on a separate ballot from that which contains the county court amendment. This may mean that the colored ballot, which has been used so disastrously in other States for securing the votes of illiterates against equal suffrage, will appear at the polls in West Virginia Nov. 7.

I believe in women's rights. We have had women's wrongs long enough. It's time to give them their rights.—Billy Sunday.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

ALL FEAR PROVED TO BE BASELESS

One City Reports That In No Precinct Did More Than Ten "Bad Women" Register

The College Equal Suffrage League of California, in a published statement, has declared that the predictions of harm from equal suffrage have proved groundless, and that the results have been wholly good. It says, in part:

"In San Francisco the inspector of buildings says that now he can say to the builders, when they violate the law about air, light and space: 'There is one organization of voters (the San Francisco Civic Centre), numbering over a thousand public-spirited women, who are going to see whether you violate the law. A dozen of these women were out measuring up your new tenements, and if you don't put up the right sort of buildings you will have all these voters to reckon with.'

"In California there is now a comparatively free leisure class able to look into the enforcement of the law. Pressure is put upon every city official to see that he does his work better. Officials are waked up to a sense of duty by fearless and watchful public opinion, and are giving better service since women have voted.

"The registration of 'bad women' in California has amounted to practically nothing. For instance, in one city precinct frequented by such women there were but two women's names registered. In none of such precincts in the same city were there more than ten women registered.

"Women do not have to vote in objectionable places. The polls are now located in tents in the open streets, in schools and churches, and in other innocuous places.

"Since the granting of suffrage the men of California in the minor courtesies of life are no less chivalrous than they were before, while in public life woman's advice is found to be valuable, and it is impossible to overestimate the added dignity and respect with which she is treated. Many men who had opposed woman suffrage now say they are heartily ashamed of having done so."

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL IN LONDON

English Papers Find War is Opening Eyes of Nation to Worth of Women

A School of Medicine for Women is now open in London, England, and the New York Tribune says that the general run of comment regarding it in the English papers "is enough to make an American rub his eyes. Can this be the conservative England that rejoiced in suffragette martyrs? It is difficult to remember at the present day the arguments used to warn women off the science of medicine, is the note struck. They were supposed to quail at the sight of blood."

The London Daily Telegraph remarks:

"To our contemporary mood it may seem a strange thing that a career which above all should be open to talents should have been for more than one-half of humanity so encumbered with unnecessary obstacles. We forget, just because it has become part of our daily life, how wonderful a change has been effected by the war. It has opened our eyes to many things; and not the least to the fact that our sisters are as well qualified to be valuable citizens of the commonwealth as their brothers."

NEIGHBORS KNOW A GOOD BRAND

If Washing Machine Works, Others Use It—When Suffrage Works, It Spreads

We may fool the public, but we never fool our neighbors, says an article in the Dover Democrat of Dover, N. H. If Mrs. Smith gets a new washing machine that doesn't wash, the whole neighborhood condoles with I-told-you-so, and knowingly steers clear of the brand. But if Mrs. Robinson's new washing machine works and works well, then the woman next door and the woman across the street will be the first to pride themselves on knowing a good thing when they see it. If they buy it in the face of the facts, and it spreads on down the street, we may be reasonably sure that it is a good machine and that it meets a real need.

In the United States, the daughters of Mrs. Uncle Sam have taken plenty of time to make up their minds that they couldn't keep house without equal suffrage. Miss Wyoming began using it in 1869, and it took her 24 years to "show" Colorado. But when they knew, they put it in with a rush. It took only two years more for these two sisters to interest Miss Idaho. Miss Washington began to test it in 1910, and since then seven adjacent sisters have introduced the new device into their political kitchens. But now comes the triumph of the sheer contagion of advertising something that works. In the last nine months suffrage has been welcomed in 1,000,000 square miles of our neighbor, Mrs. Canada's territory. Four great Canadian provinces have been convinced that suffrage was good enough for their women.

Equal suffrage is catching. It spreads because it works.

Frank N. Holman, of Berkeley, Cal., said in an address last year at Utica, N. Y.:

"The polling places are so much cleaner and more respectable than before women had the ballot that there is no comparison. The women of California have shown much intelligence in their four years of voting, and have succeeded in bringing about much legislation benefiting the home life, the child and the woman who labors.

"Taking it by and large, they have so much more than made good in their use of the ballot that at the close of its last session the California Legislature—a Legislature made up to a large degree of men who were hostile to woman suffrage four years ago—went on record by passing a unanimous resolution stating that woman suffrage in California was an unqualified success."

In Colorado a larger percentage of women 15 years old and over are married than in 33 of the States of the Union. Two of the States which surpass Colorado in this respect are equal suffrage States.

"What a difference a ballot makes! One vote is worth a ton of voteless influence," says Mrs Alice L. Park of Palo Alto, who has worked for reforms in California both before equal suffrage was granted and since.

NOTES AND NEWS

What British women have done in war has brought Sir Wilfred Laurier and Lord Northcliffe over to votes for women.

"Women's services may justly be compared with those of the soldier," says Lord Northcliffe in England.

"How proud we are of womanhood in this war," echoes Sir Wilfred in Canada.

The Montana State University has struck what it believes to be an ideal in co-educational institutions. There are 275 men pursuing work at the university and the same number of women are enrolled, bringing the total registration for the semester to 550 students. This is the first time, the registration clerk says, that the division has been equal.

Mrs. Agnes L. Riddle writes: "The activities of the women of Colorado along political lines have not deteriorated the home life in any respect. According to statistics there are more babies in the State now than ever before. We have doubled the population."

The Hand Book of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is now ready, containing the proceedings of the last annual meeting, including interesting and valuable reports. It is brought out with unprecedented promptness, and is full of meat. No suffragist should be without it. Order it from National Suffrage Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

One of the questions in a recent examination paper asked why the President's residence is called the White House. Among the answers given were: "Because only the purest Americans can live there"; "Because it is the land of the free"; "Because they had no other paint"; "To distinguish it from other buildings"; "For purity, guiltiness, excellence, innocence and incorruptibleness"; "Because it is the best color to stand out among the trees around it"; "In token of successful defiance of British fire."

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IN THE MAGAZINES

A Leader of Women.—Outlook, Oct. 18.

Wireless for Women.—Literary Digest, Oct. 21.

Running to Win. The Story of My Campaign and Election to the City Council of Los Angeles, by Estelle Lawton Lindsey.—Ladies' Home Journal, November.

In calling attention to the fact that, in the United States, the proportion of persons protected by an eight-hour law is one woman to 1000 men, the president of the National Women's Trade Union League has made a strong plea for equal suffrage; for, suffragists point out, the only States having an eight-hour law for women are the States where women vote. Five of the eleven full suffrage States have such a law, and, what is even more significant, they all, with the exception of California, passed this law after their women citizens had been given the right to vote.—Christian Science Monitor.

Literature reprinted from the Journal is justly regarded as an indispensable help in suffrage work. The most recent publications are listed below. Send your order to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

How Will Your Personal Friend Vote?

Make a list of the voters you know in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

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Do Women Want To Vote

A Play?

Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

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The Canadian Victories?

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WOMEN TO ADD NEEDED FACTOR

President Wilson Tells Women the New Politics Lack What They Can Best Supply

In his speech to women in Chicago on Oct. 19, President Wilson addressed them as "fellow-citizens" and urged more participation of women in the affairs of the nation. He pointed out what in his opinion is one of the important factors women will contribute to the State. He said, in part:

"Politics, my friends, consists of something that you can almost express in the formula 'get together.' . . .

"Now, it occurred to me that you would permit me to suggest what the particular function of women is in this new age. Men have tried their hand at it and in the opinion of a great many of you have made a mess of it. And it must be obvious, if what I have already said is true, that the functions that have to be determined by those who lead opinion have taken on an entirely new character.

"The whole spirit of the law has been to give leave to the strong, to give opportunity to those who could dominate, but it seems to me that the function of society now has another element in it and I believe that it is the element which women are going to supply.

"Life is bitter only when it is lonely. Life is bitter only when there does not seem to be any force fighting with you except the pitiful little force that is within yourself; and if we are going to rally the forces of society, the great sympathetic, irresistible masses of women are going to play a most distinguished and leading part. And it will be so much more interesting than contest. It is much more interesting to help a man than to hit him."

In speaking of the international troubles, the President described what was needed in their settlement as "the power which does not come from arms, but comes from the great, invisible powers that well up in the human heart."

PRESIDENT GETS YELLOW BOUQUET

Tells Lad of Six, a Suffragist, That His Mother Will Vote Before Long

President Wilson's train stopped for five minutes at Harmon, N. Y., last week, and, though he made no speech to the waiting crowd he accepted the large bunch of yellow chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbons which Mrs. William Belknap of Oscawanna, suffrage chairman of the 24th Congressional District, presented in behalf of the suffragists of her district. Just ahead of Mrs. Belknap an embryo voter of six wriggled up and solemnly shook the presidential hand, saying, "My mother would vote for you if she could." "Never mind, sonny," replied the President, "She will before long." The same small boy afterwards bragged to Mrs. Belknap's twelve-year-old son that he had shaken hands with the President. "Never wash that hand!" commanded the bigger boy.

MR. ROOSEVELT SURE OF HUGHES

Tells Colorado Voters Republican Candidate Unequivocally for Universal Woman Suffrage

Colonel Roosevelt, in a speech to women voters in Denver, Colo., Oct. 24, prefaced his remarks by declaring that Mr. Hughes is unequivocally in favor of granting universal woman suffrage by an amendment to the Federal constitution.

"Mr. Hughes has been tested," he added amid cheers, according to the New York Tribune, "and certainly there is nothing he says which he will not make good. His promise made in the open day he keeps, and he keeps it in spirit no less than in letter."

MEN MILITANTS ABUSE WOMEN

Hoodlum Voters Attack Silent Demonstration Outside Suffrage Meeting in Chicago

Militancy of a very objectionable nature characterized a street scene in Chicago on Oct. 19 just as President Wilson entered the Auditorium to address a meeting of women. Some Congressional Union women were holding a "silent demonstration" outside as a protest against the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Suddenly a crowd of several hundred men shouted "Shame," "Get the banners," and rushed upon the women holding banners. Umbrellas and canes were used in destroying placards and banners. Many of the women were knocked down and nearly all were roughly handled, especially those who strove to retain their banners.

If women had made such an attack upon men who were acting within their rights, as these women were, it would be used as an argument against giving women the vote.

HUGHES MEANT IT, SAYS WILLCOX

Record as Governor Proves Candidate Never Resorts to Expediency, Avers Chairman

Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, in a recent letter to Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, N. J., commented on the charge of prominent Democrats that Mr. Hughes was favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment on grounds of political expediency.

"I do not see that it is possible for Mr. Hughes to go any further than he has already gone," wrote Mr. Willcox, referring to the candidate's speech at the Hotel Astor and telegram to Senator Sutherland.

"I know that our opponents say that President Wilson voted for woman suffrage while Mr. Hughes did not. You undoubtedly know that Mr. Hughes has not voted since 1909 because he has been a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, which sits on Election Days.

"Perhaps the best argument to use in reply to any charge of expediency made against Mr. Hughes is Mr. Hughes's record in public life. I do not believe that anyone who reads the history of his administration as Governor of the State of New York could believe that any action he has ever taken was based on the grounds of political expediency."

Which Side Are You On?

The following organizations have declared in favor of equal suffrage:

Every Political Party:
The Republican Party.
The Democratic Party.
The Progressive.
The Prohibition Party.
The Socialist Party.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
National Education Association.
American Federation of Labor.
National Women's Trade Union League.
Anti-Saloon League of America.
National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.
Grand Council of United Travelers.
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
National Purity Conference.
National Association of Letter Carriers.
National Association of Post Office Clerks.
The Great Hive, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees.
National Miners' Federation.
International Council of Women.
Methodist Episcopal Church.
United Presbyterian Churches of N. A.
National Farmers' Congress.
Society of the Friends.
Southern Labor Congress.
National American Retail Jewellers' Association.
Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees.
American Nurses' Association and its allied organizations,—the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.
American Federation of Railroad Workers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
United Textile Workers of America.
International Order of Good Templars.
Sons of America.
Daughters of America.
General Sunday School Convention of Universalist Churches.

ENEMIES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The following organizations have declared against woman suffrage:

The Pennsylvania Liquor Dealers' Association.
The New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Association.
The Union League Club of New York.

ANTI DIES FROM CIGARETTE BURNS

Baltimore Society Leader Proves in Unique Way Woman's Unfitness for Vote

The obituary editor of The Woman's Journal has declined the following clipping as irrelevant. The joke editor has declined it as irreverent and flippant. All of the other editors have frowned upon it as unsuitable, undignified and unwomanly. And yet here it is as published in the New York Tribune of Oct. 15:

WOMAN BURNS IN BED; CIGARETTE CAUSED FIRE

Society Leader in Baltimore Was Noted Anti-Suffragist

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Alexander Preston, a society leader of this city, died in St. Joseph's hospital to-night from burns believed to have been caused by the lighting of a cigarette in bed.

Mrs. Preston was fond of cigarettes, and it is believed that in striking a match to light one her clothing caught fire. Members of the household responded to her cries for help, but before the flames were smothered Mrs. Preston was severely burned.

Mrs. Preston gained nation-wide recognition as an anti-suffragist in the campaigns of various anti-suffrage organizations, to which she contributed many brilliant speeches.

U. S. Senator Poindexter says: "we have woman suffrage in my State. As a result of the women's vote, political graft has been done away with and the political alliance with immorality has disappeared. A condition that smelled of evil has been cleaned up since women got the ballot. Men who had been elected to prevent crime formed a partnership with it. But this partnership exists no longer since women vote."

CHURCH REFUSES ITS RECOGNITION

National Episcopal Convention Still Bars Women as Delegates in House of Deputies

Although, as Robert H. Gardiner of Maine pointed out in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis last week, women are allowed to do most of the work of the church in prayer, in teaching, and in Sunday schools and in boys' and girls' clubs and in giving money for missions, charity, and parochial support, the church's House of Bishops decided that they should not share with men the direction of the work of the church.

Mr. Gardiner made a spirited fight for recognition of his resolution to permit women as delegates, and got the question to the floor of the House of Deputies over an adverse committee report.

The bishops, however, declined to grant even the request of Bishop Roots of Hankow that he have women as members of his council. They declared that they did not consider it wise to appoint women to official positions, but suggested that he might have a "consulting" council of women.

LAST LAUGHS

"My husband," said Mrs. Twickembury, "believes firmly in impulsive military service." —Christian Register.

The Fond Mother (to adventurous offspring): "Come away from the cliff, will yer? Do yer want to dash yerself to pieces in yer best suit?"—London Sketch.

The Prisoner: "There goes my hat. Shall I run after it?" Officer Casey: "Phwat? Run away and never come back again? Not on yer life. You stand here and I'll run after your hat."

"Footlyte actually seemed pleased at leaving a $300-per-week theatrical engagement to serve as a $30-per-month sergeant on the border." "Why not? Three dramatic critics are privates in his company."—Puck.

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home. "How's John?" he asked. "Very well, thank you." "I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?" "Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—Everybody's.

Private Biggs (whose period of training is over): "See here, Cap'n Miggs, now that I am a civilian again, I want you to understand that I take back all the salutes I've given you since I came here."—Life.

It was while they were building the Panama Canal. An excited Chinese laborer dashed into one of the foremen's tents. "Oh, Mistler Boss!" cried the Mongolian, "Chung Lu, him stuck in mud up to him ankles!" "In the mud up to his ankles?" roared the boss. "Why the deuce don't he get out?" "Oh, Mistler Boss, him upside down!"—New York Times.

During the recent Shakespeare celebration, a number of local amateurs appeared in the great dramatist's most famous tragedy. Next day the principal actor inquired of a critical friend what he thought of the performance. "It was great! Simply great!" was the reply. "As you played Hamlet it was easy to see why Ophelia should go and drown herself."—Universalist Leader.

The captain of industry was addressing the students of the business college. "All my success in life," he declared proudly, "all my enormous financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck. Just take that for your motto—pluck, pluck, pluck!" He paused impressively, and a meek little student in the front row said, "Yes, sir, but please tell us whom did you pluck?"—Ladies Home Journal.